

1992, the previous Administration extended the emergency, noting that the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States.

Section 204 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act contain periodic reporting requirements regarding activities taken and money spent pursuant to an emergency declaration. This report is made pursuant to those provisions. Additional information on chemical and biological weapons proliferation is contained in the report to the Congress provided pursuant to the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991.

The United States has continued to control the export of items with potential use in chemical or biological weapons or in unmanned delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction through the 3 export control regulations issued under the Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiative. The United States has also continued to address the problem of the proliferation and use of chemical and biological weapons in its international diplomatic efforts.

In January 1993 the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) was opened for signature in Paris. In addition to banning chemical weapons among its parties, the Convention will also require parties to restrict, and ultimately cut off, trade in certain chemical weapons-related chemicals with nonparties. The United States was an original signatory of the Convention and has sought to encourage other countries to sign as well. To date, over 145 nations have signed the CWC, which is expected to enter into force in early 1995.

The United States is playing a leading role in the work of the CWC Preparatory Commission, which is meeting in The Hague to work out the procedural and administrative details for implementing the Convention.

The membership of the Australia Group (AG) of countries cooperating against chemical and biological weapons proliferation has grown from 22 to 25, with the group admitting Argentina, Hungary, and Iceland to membership at its December 1992 meeting.

At the same meeting, all AG-member countries agreed to impose export controls on a common list of biological organisms, toxins, and equipment.

In December 1992, Hungary hosted a seminar on Australia Group practices for non-Australia Group countries from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The AG plans further outreach programs to non-members. Progress also was made in the steps taken by countries outside the Australia Group to expand chemical weapons export controls. India announced that it would control all chemicals on the Chemical Weapons Convention schedules even before the CWC enters into force, and China indicated that it would do the same.

Pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, there were no additional expenses directly attributable to the exercise of authorities conferred by the declaration of the national emergency.

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate.

Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

August 16

In the early morning, the President, Hillary Clinton, and Chelsea Clinton traveled from Vail, CO, to Tulsa, OK. Later in the afternoon, they traveled to Springdale, AR.

August 17

The President announced his intention to nominate the following persons to the positions indicated:

- Luis Sequeira, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Science and Education;
- Anthony A. Williams, Chief Financial Officer, Department of Agriculture;

- Michael DiMario, Public Printer of the United States;
- Margaret A. Browning, member, National Labor Relations Board;
- Magdalena Jacobsen, member, National Mediation Board; and
- Anthony P. Carnevale, Chairman, National Commission for Employment Policy.

The White House announced the President has invited the following Caribbean leaders to the White House for a working luncheon on August 30:

- Prime Minister Hubert Ingraham of the Bahamas;
- President Cheddi Jagan of Guyana;
- Prime Minister Patrick Manning of Trinidad and Tobago;
- Prime Minister P.J. Patterson of Jamaica; and
- Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford of Barbados.

August 18

In the late afternoon, the President, Hillary Clinton, and Chelsea Clinton returned to Washington, DC.

In the evening, the President had a telephone conversation with Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa to congratulate him on recently assuming the position of Prime Minister.

August 19

In the afternoon, the President, Hillary Clinton, and Chelsea Clinton traveled to Martha's Vineyard, MA, for vacation.

Nominations Submitted to the Senate

NOTE: No nominations were submitted to the Senate during the period covered by this issue.

Checklist of White House Press Releases

The following list contains releases of the Office of the Press Secretary that are neither printed as items nor covered by entries of the Digest of Other White House Announcements.

Released August 17

Statement by Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers on the President's invitation to five Caribbean leaders on August 30

Released August 19

Announcement of appointment of Kevin Anderson to the White House Office of Communications

Released August 20

Transcript of a press briefing by Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers

Statement by Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers on the President's telephone conversation with Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa

Acts Approved by the President

NOTE: No acts approved by the President were received by the Office of the Federal Register during the period covered by this issue.